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HARTFORD

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LEIS LAM TOUT & UNIVERSITY
- EMOVE, LIAM

ARTFORD, the capital of Connecticut, occupies a pleasant portion of the Connecticut River Valley, which at this point is about 20 miles broad. The river itself at Hartford has a width of a quarter mile, and sweeps onward in a swift current, through sinuous banks, until it mingles with the waters of the Sound at Saybrook.

The townships north and west of Hartford are famed for fertility of soil, having long been known as the garden of New England. Good, beautiful roads, and more of them than any equal area contains in the States, lead round about the adjoining country. The streams are many and were among the first to be utilized for manufactures, introducing early in the nineteenth century the mechanical era which now has driven to the background the formerly dominant agricultural interests.

One of the first industries was the making of hoops and staves, partly for export to the West Indies. Attempts to domicile the silk industry, pursued for over a century at Mansfield and elsewhere finally expanded in Hartford and South Manchester into the factories of the Cheney Brothers, in which millions are profitably invested. The first woolen mill in the country was started in Harford in 1788. On his tour through New England, in 1789, General Washington visited the mill, and on the assembling of Congress, in January 1790, addressed both houses in a "crow colored suit," made of cloth from this factory. Its output was known as "Congress Brown" and "Hartford Gray," and sold at prices ranging from \$2.50 to \$5.00 per yard. About 1797, Dr. Apollos Kinsley built the first steam road wagon ever operated. He also invented the first brick pressing machine. Bell making flourished through a long period. In a mill built by Elisha Pitkin about 1770 was set up the first wool-carding machine, run by power, in the State. Felt was made here in 1807 by Joseph Pitkin, under a patent for making "cloth without yarn." In 1834, Henry and James F. Pitkin made the first watches produced in this country, known as the American lever. Early in the century began the production of hollow-ware in Britannia metal, laying

the foundations of an industry that, since the discovery of electro-plating, has grown into great proportions. Other important industries at the present time are the manufacture of fire-arms, machinery, tools, printing-presses, sewing, type setting and writing machines, belting, saddlery, hardware, paper, blank books, envelopes, etc. Book publishing dates back to 1763, when Noah Webster issued in Hartford his "First Part of a Grammatical Institute of the English Language," which with the second and third parts, where the first books of the kind published in America. Hartford took the lead in selling books by subscription with the "Family Encyclopedia," published in 1822 by Oliver D. Cooke & Son, and for many years retained its position at the head of this trade culminating with the literature of the war.

Authors, artists and publishers have ever found Hartford a fruitful field for the development of brains and enterprise. Trinity College was chartered in 1823 under the name of Washington College. The Hartford Theological Seminary (Congregationalist) was removed to this city from East Windsor Hill in 1865 and is now in its fifty-seventh year, occupying the fine building erected through the munificence of the late James B. Hosmer, and called in his memory "Hosmer Hall." The Wadsworth Athenaeum. on Main Street, contains in its Historical Rooms the stamp of the famous Charter Oak, which will ever form an interesting chapter in Connecticut history; further the relics identified with the history of General Israel Putnam, the commander-in-chief of the American forces at the battle of Bunker Hill.

Hartford is known the world over by its insurance business, in which it has attained phenomenal success, withstanding severest trials, through the intelligence and integrity of the men in control.

The Capitol building, located on an eminence in Buchnell Park, and overlooking the city, merits unstinted praise for its architectural beauty, harmoniousness and solidity, and stands a lasting honor to the State. The Memorial Arch, at the entrance of the Park, was designed by the Hartford architect, George Keller, the same, who planned and supervised the erection of the Garfield Memorial in Cleveland, Ohio.



STATE CAPITOL-SOUTH FRONT.





CAPITOL-MAIN ENTRANCE.

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NATHAN HALE.

 $\qquad \qquad \text{Governor Buckingham and War Trophies.} \\ \text{STATE } Capitol. \\$





CAPITOL-HALL OF REPRESENTATIVES.





THE GENIUS OF CONNECTICUT.
ENTRANCE HALL OF STATE CAPITOL.



STAIRWAY IN THE CAPITOL-

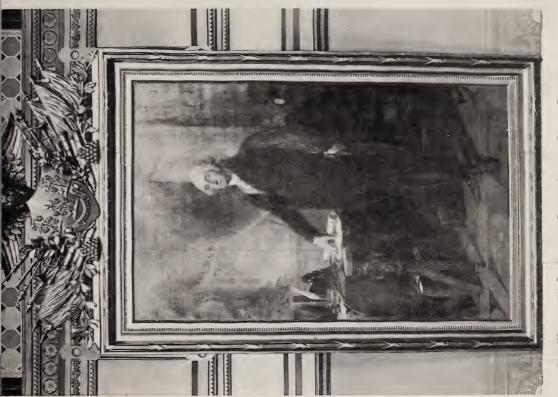
CHARTER OAK CHAIR, SENATE CHAMBER.





BUSHNELL PARK IN WINTER.





SENATE CHAMBER. GEO. WASHINGTON FORTRAIT, BY GILBERT STUART,





THE ORIGINAL CHARTER OF THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT IN THE CAPITOL.





STATE CAPITOL SOUTH ENTRANCE.





HARTFORD—FROM THE CAPITOL.





MEMORIAL ARCH-BUSHNELL PARK.







CITY HALL (OLD STATE HOUSE).





Connecticut Mutual Life Ins. Co.

Main Street.

CHENEY BUILDING.





Post Office.





ÆTNA INSURANCE CO.

WADSWORTH ATHENAEUM.





HIGH SCHOOL.





FARMINGTON AVENUE AND NEW CATHEDRAL.





Church of the Good Shepherd.





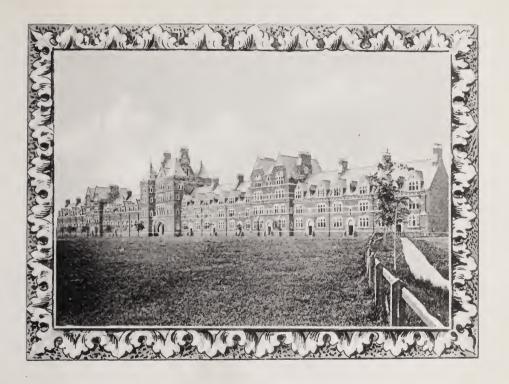
FIRST REGIMENT ARMORY.





COLUMBIA STREET.





TRINITY COLLEGE.





COLT FIRE ARMS COMPANY.





HARTFORD, FROM CONNECTICUT RIVER.





Pope Manufacturing Co.





RESIDENCE OF COL. COLT.





WASHINGTON STREET.





RESIDENCE OF MARK TWAIN.







RESIDENCE OF CHAS. DUDLEY WARNER.
RESIDENCE OF HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.





